

The Principia.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound moral Christian reform—the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expiatory, absolution; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promise; our property, the whole armor of God.

—Editors friendly—please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural basis of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the BIBLE.

CHAPTER XX.

REVELATION OF TRUE RELIGION ON THE RUINS OF THE FALSE.
ISAIAH 59, and 60.

Closely connected with these fearful predictions of the overthrow of oppression and of hypocritical oppressors among the professed people of God, the prophet proceeds to predict, as a consequence, (in the same chapter) the revival of the true religion, on the ruins of the false, and of the coming of the Messiah. Immediately after the close of the paragraph last quoted—"he will repay, fury to his adversaries" &c., &c., we read as follows,

"So shall they fear the name of the Lord from the west, and his glory from the rising of the sun."

They shall fear him for his terrible judgments upon oppressors!

"When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a Standard against him."

The enemy here spoken of is, undoubtedly, the great enemy of God and man. Yet the connexion shows that this same enemy was confronted and overcome by "the Spirit of the Lord," in connection with the overthrow of oppression. The advent of the Great Deliverer is, very appropriately, announced in the very next sentence.

"And the Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jerusalem," &c., &c.

The Savior would come to Jerusalem, and to Judah, who turned away from transgression—including, of course, especially the transgression, namely that upon which, and in the preceding chapters, the fifty eighth and fifty ninth—the sin of oppression and of neglecting to intercede for the oppressed. Of those who turned from this transgression, should his spiritual Zion be made.

The next verse, which closes this chapter, is a prediction of the new covenant, the dispensation of the spirit, the law written on the hearts of the people, the property and transmission of this to all succeeding generations.

"As for me, this is my covenant with you, saith the Lord. My Spirit that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor of the mouth of thy seed's seed, saith the Lord, from hence forth and forever." Verse 21.

The words of the Holy Spirit, in the mouth of the

prophet, as in the preceding testimonies against oppression, and against those who neglected to plead for the oppressed, would remain with the people of God, in their successive generations, from age to age, while the world should endure, and they should have a place, in the hearts of the true worshippers; a promise and a prediction in process of fulfillment, now, in America.

Then opens the well known thirty sixth chapter, the glorious prediction of the Messiah's reign over both the Jews and the Gentiles—

"Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

In the course of this chapter we read.

"Violence shall not be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction without thy borders." "Thy people also shall be all righteous. They shall inherit the land, forever."

The violence, the oppression, the wasting, the destruction, described in the preceding chapters, should be done away. The people would be all righteous—in striking contrast with the unrighteous and hypocritical worshippers, whose sacrifices, and fasts, and prayers were abominable in God's sight, on account of their oppressions. Just so far as the Messiah's reign on earth has been, in reality, witnessed, just so far have these predictions been fulfilled, and no further. Their full accomplishment will include the absence of all violence and oppression—of all slavery and slaveholding. The very mission of the Messiah, his office as the Anointed, includes this. And hence, the very next chapter, the sixty-first, opens with the following:

"The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek, he hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God, to comfort all that mourn. To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called Trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified."

This passage was cited by our Savior himself, on the opening of his public ministry, at Nazareth, as recorded by Luke, (Chapter iv) saying "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." In our common version, the words in Isaiah—"good tidings to the meek" are rendered in Luke "the gospel to the poor." "The acceptable year of the Lord," rendered also, in both places, refers, and evidently, to the year of release, the Jubilee, of the code of Moses, in which "liberty" was to be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof? This prophecy of Christ corresponds with another, in the seventy-second Psalm.

"He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment. The mountains shall bring forth peace to the people, and the little hills by righteousness. He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in piece the oppressor." "He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy. He shall redeem thy soul from deceit and violence, and precious shall be thy blood in his sight."

Returning again to the sixty-first of Isaiah, immediately after the passage of Christ, already cited, comes the following:

"An eye shall not hold the old wrong, neither shall they raise up the former iniquities: neither shall they all repair the waste places, the desolations of many generations."

This will be recognized as nearly identical with the words before cited from the fifty-eighth chapter [verse 12] where they stand as descriptive of the promised results of the abolition of oppression. Then, passing on,

ward, in this sixty-first chapter, we soon find the converse again recognized.

"For I, the Lord, love judgment. I hate robbery for burnt offering, and I will direct their work in truth, and I will make them an everlasting covenant with them."

The "everlasting covenant" here spoken of, is doubtless the New Covenant of the Christian dispensation. This is, indeed, the common understanding of the passage. Yet evident reference is here made to the hatred that had been expressed, (in the first and fifty-eighth chapters) of the sacrifices, burnt offerings, fasts, and prayers of the professed people of God, who mingled their devout worship with their oppressions—their neglect to relieve the oppressed. Having now promised to those who, as was said (Chap. lix. 20) had turned from transgression—such transgression as had been described, the abundant tokens of his divine favor. God was careful to have it understood that these blessings would be bestowed on them, though withheld from oppressors and their confederates in iniquity, because "the Lord loved judgment, and hated robbery for burnt offering." A righteous seed he would have to serve him, a people respectful of the rights of their neighbors. For this he would overthrow and destroy the oppressors. For this he had said he would introduce his new covenant. For this he would establish the dispensation of the Spirit, writing his law in the hearts of men. For this he would commission and send to them their Messiah. For this, (as he here adds further) he would himself "direct their work in truth, and make an everlasting covenant with them." Temporal and spiritual emancipations from temporal and spiritual oppressions are both here included, the one being fit emblems and types of the other, for the Deliverer "went about doing good" to the bodies and to the souls of men. Thus God's intense hatred of oppression, (as observed in a former chapter), is most impressively revealed. Oppression, itself one of the worst forms of sin, becomes thus the symbol, the type, the representation, of all sin, which is, in its own nature, oppressive and enslaving. So that if modern chattel slavery and slaveholding constitute the very climax of oppression, as is doubtless the fact, then they constitute the climax of sin. And they constitute likewise, the most intensely expressive symbol or type of the bondage, the enslavement, the degradation, the misery, the helplessness, the hopelessness, the unendurableness of a state of subjection to sin and its consequences, in the general. This may be one reason why, in these prophecies of Christ and his Salvation, as well as in the song of Moses and of the Lamb, heard by the prophet of Palmyra, we find them conjoined. In the prophecy and in its accomplishment, in the deliverances and in the triumphant ascriptions of thanksgiving, the temporal and the spiritual accompany each other, and are found commingled together.

Isaiah "the great prophet" is here found to have foretold the defeat of human dominion, and to have sealed the law of human nature, deliverance. As an exponent of the Law, or a herald of the Gospel, he stands unsurpassed. And so it makes no slight impression, as to be the great central revelation of the Law, as he makes the foretelling of the great victory of the Gospel, a revelation of righteousness, and of the Law, under the Gospel, and still further, he foretells the triumph of the Gospel, as a deliverance from oppression, in the moral and spiritual atmosphere of Christ, who is the source of grave doubts or disputation, whether or not he is the great deliverance, as he is found to be.

Isaiah was a Jew, and he lived in the hated "agitation" of the "disturbances of the Jews" in Judah and Jerusalem, in his time. He lived amid men of violence and crime, and is supposed to have been one of those alluded to, in the Epistle to the Hebrews (Chap. xi. 37) who were

"sawn asunder" "if whom the world was not worthy." The faithful reprovers of oppression, in our own times, are deemed discoverers of similar treatment, especially by the false prophets by whom they are most hated, and who leave no stone unturned in their efforts to persecute and get rid of them. Let the people should listen to their teachings.

The thing that now is, is the thing that hath been, and there is no new thing under the sun.

There are those, among the true people of God and ministers of his gospel who do not seem yet to understand, fully, that those professed revivals of religion that are to usher in the millennial glory of the church, and the conversion of the world, are not to be expected so long as they themselves remain in fellowship with oppressors, apologists of oppression, and those, in the church and ministry who are quarrelling with their faithful testimony against oppression. The entire scope of scripture prophecy is however, opposed to their anticipations. The utter overthrow of oppression, of oppressors, and of hypocritical professors and false teachers, is evidently to precede and to prepare the way for the plenitude of those divine manifestations.

For the Principia.

GOOD PUNISHES BOTH SIDES.

NUMBER II.

This truth was exemplified in the civil war between Benjamin and the other states of Israel. It was terribly demonstrated in the devouring conflict between Ahimelech, and the men of Shechem, in alliance with the house of Millo. Those instructive sketches of sacred History were introduced in a preceding article.

For what reason, then, can either side, in our civil war expect to escape punishment? God is the same, yesterday, and to-day, and forever; and he says, "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness unto the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place. Your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overthrowing scourge shall pass through; then ye shall be broken down by it."—Isa. 28: 17, 18.

From such terrible threatenings and deserved judgments no part of our country can claim exemption. We are all, if not equally, guilty. For almost seventy-four years, we have been a nation of men-stealers and oppressors. In 1787, we adopted the Constitution. In that instrument, we bound ourselves "by oath of the covenant," to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Such was the covenant of the people, by "the people," and for "the people." Without any bill of exceptions," it covered every inherent human right. It was the Declaration of Independence embodied in the action of those who achieved it; and it became, at once, the Palladium of every man, woman and child, of whatever station, features, form, or complexion. From the very hour that this compact was ratified and became "the supreme law of the land," slavery constitutionally ceased.

Why, then, did not slavery actually, as well as constitutionally, cease, at once and forever? Because "the people," by their representatives, began, immediately, to violate the covenant into which they had entered. It is probable that they very few had read, and still fewer studied the instrument which they adopted. They were told and believed, that was indeed true, that the Constitution was exactly what was needed to exemplify the axioms and secure the objects of the Declaration. They accordingly rallied at the polls, endorsed the doings of the Convention, and thought their liberties secure. This done, they went about their business. Some to his farm, another to his merchant

But no sooner had this oath been sworn by the people, than politicians, demagogues and even statesmen began to tread it in the dust. In order to get admitted and qualify this covenant with God and the representatives of his "image," they entered into a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, to crush out and brutalize humanity. From the commencement of the Federal Government, designing, selfish usurpers, reckless of human rights and of justice, determined to "rule or ruin." Another class, equally un-

righteous and even more sordid, cared more for the glitter of coin than for the insignia of power. Lucro was their god; and they said to the others, "give us the gain, and you shall bear rule: put the 'thirty pieces' in our bag, and you may fill all the offices of power and trust." Thus was liberty to be crucified, not between, but by the two thieves; for the thieves were to be the executioners.

Aside from those who entered into those "death and hell" stipulations, "the people" generally, both North and South, never suspected that the government, administered upon the basis of the Constitution, would fail to extend and secure universal emancipation. The Northern States, accordingly, began to act, in good faith, upon the covenant made by "the people" and to enfranchise those who had been held in bondage.

Soon, however, the "Cotton Gin" began to expound our "National Charters." Its lucrative operations dazzled the eyes of cotton-growers, slave-breeders, office-seekers and money-changers, in all parts of the Union. The temple of freedom, erected by our fathers, "overlaid with pure gold" and adorned with "all manner of precious stones," was metamorphosed into a prison-house; its sanctum sanctorum, "into" a den of thieves; its "little chambers" were convenient dwellings for manacles and fetters; upon its altars and "table of show-bread," were to be exhibited the cowhide, the scorpion-whip, the revolver, and all slaveholding implements of torture; the brazen sea must become a fountain of blood; the court must be a slave mart; and the steps of the edifice a convenient stand for the auctioneer!

In another number, allow me to give some additional reasons why God may be expected to punish both sides in our civil war.

M. THACHER.

A STATE CHURCH.

For the Principia.

Sir Archibald Allison, the same who, in his history of Modern Europe, advocates the reduction of the Irish people to slavery, is out in the papers, in reply to Mr. Clay's letter to the London Times. Sir Archibald rejoices in the probability, that as far as the South is concerned, the idea of a monarchy, is likely to be realized. If this idea cannot be realized for the whole Union, then he thinks, as the next best thing, a consolidated Republican Government, with a National Church, might yet save us. He says: "Had a National Church been provided by God. Washington, coherency would have been given to the various States of the Union; but as that was not done, disruption, in the long run, was the inevitable result." Since Gen. Washington neglected to provide for us, Sir A. advises that "Congress should put forth a provisional scheme adequate to the emergency," including, of course, a National Church, to have in keeping, the conscience of the nation—a church that, sustained by the power and patronage of the office-holders should make man-stealing so reputable, that hereafter, every effort to awaken public conscience, should be drowned with the cry "Great is Diana of the Ephesians—away with these pestilent fellows from the earth,"—until, at last, another "May Flower" with its little band of freedom lovers, should sail for some uninhabited island of the sea, there to preach again a pure free gospel.

We say no, to Sir Archibald. There is power in conscience to break bars of steel, and overthrow walls of adamant; already has it, in this land, sundered three National Church organizations, and risen stronger from the conflict, and until you can break down and break up a free press, and gather up and burn up all the Bibles in the land, no State Church can hind Puritan conscience to fellowship oppression.

We commend Sir Archibald to the scrap of Irish history in a recent number of the Principia, where he might learn that only a few centuries ago, his ancestors were selling their own children* to their more enlightened Irish neighbors, and that the trade might have been continued until this time, if the Irish clergy had not advised their people not to buy. I have little patience with those who build up institutions for the aggrandizement of the privileged class, to

* The Sir Archibald might, he would say, feel that the only saving a strategy of Americanism even had, in selling their own children as slaves. But perhaps he is too good, sympathetic with his for their slave races and aristocrats to reach them for it. Editor.

which they suppose themselves to be doing, of which right "They bind heavy yokes, and lay them on men's shoulders, and they teach them not to will: even of their fingers." Let such men beware. Already some such "yokes of death" have been overthrown in a day, and the builders smothered in their ruins.

W. E. W.

[Sir Archibald Allison might, perhaps, be somewhat consoled for the lack of a "State Church" on this side of the water, if he could be informed of the progress making by ecclesiastical and pseudo-ecclesiastical bodies, ex-parte councils, and "metropolitan" Doctors of Divinity, towards effecting a control of the public conscience, almost as absolute as that of a "State Church." Isaac Taylor's "Spirit of Despotism" could show him how this was effected, long before the "State Church" under Constantine.—Rivers.]

The following was intended for earlier insertion, but has been, with many other crises, unavoidably deferred. In the mean time, the Anti-Slavery Standard has found space for it. Some may doubt the propriety of going to such subjects, but there are occasions that seem to demand it. Knighterrantry had defence to reason bearing, but yielded to the humorous pen of Cervantes. We have our ecclesiastical and ethical Knighterrantry, who hid defiance to logic and outrage common sense. Why should they be exempted from mental retribution? Wholly, in his "Triangle," the soulful writer has, evidently, talent, in thatline, which he will be likely to cultivate, if similar subjects and occasions present themselves before him.

DOINGS OF THE ANTI-CHEEVER "EX-PARTE COUNCIL."

Set forth, in Byme, by A YOUNG PURITAN.

At Clinton Hall, five days, in thought profound,
A weighty Council sat in order round;
They sat together anxious and distressed,
Weighed down with heavy cares and much oppressed.
Declare, oh, muse! what Council this may be,
Who are the councillors and what their plea.
"Ex-Parte" 'tis in the Council's Latin name;
The English of it I shall now proclaim.
I relate by my verse you soon shall know,
What names your judgment on it would bestow.
The councillors are oligarchy of note,
Gathered from distant States, to give their vote
On the grave question, Did that Church do right?
That Church that is forever in a fight—
In the suspension, summary and bold,
Of six poor sheep from their accustomed fold!
And to consider other matters, too,
Grievances manifold, both old and new.

'Twas Thursday when this weighty Council met,
And first, according to the aliphabet,
They call the roll, and with one voice decide
That Sturtevant as Chairman shall preside.
Then from his seat a member, rising loud,
Addressed the Chair and said, "I want to know
Whether this Council, by their conversation,
Intend to slander Cheever's conversation.
This question I broght up at Bacon to his feet,
Who said: 'Why, think you, did this Council meet,
Not to to throw contempt on Cheever's name,
And rob him of his great and mighty fame,
Which, if not checked, will soon overwhelm us all,
E'en us who sit to day within this hall?'
He ceased, and other members gave their views;
They talk at once, and the whole room confuse.
At length they all agree that their true plan
Is to attack the Church, and thus the man.
Even proud Bacon was at this convinced,
Although to yield his point he greatly wined.
Thus the first day was brought unto a close,
And Gill the m-morrow they in peace repose.

They met again: the question was announced,
When up in haste some host a dome bounced,
But, far before the Ast, a female tall,
Whose voice raised high, at once created all.
The council she who was anxious to say,
Not long before to England bent her way,
And said that Chm's she now would find destroy,
And drive the pastor of with secret joy.
In her hand she held a pamphlet large,

In which was written many a heavy charge.
Holding it up, so-lugged, with pleading look.
That son-of-a-bitch (the song would rest his back)
With generous warmth the revelation came at!
"Although I have not your long pamphlet read,
I know it's to the point, so give it time,
And I will read it to the company."
He spoke—the whole assembly were agreed.
Taking the book, he then began to read.
But such a mixture ere was heard before,
Of glances and looks, whine, and more, and more.
Than I can rightly put into my rhyme.
E'en though I labored at it all the time.
The worthy Council soon began to tire,
And one old member thus expressed his ire.
"Chairman," he said, "I beg you'll stop that book.
For, really, sir, its length I cannot brook."
Another cried, "Beacon! go on! go on!"
Though it is long, it will in time be done."
Beacon looked puzzled, yet to stop the row.
"Chairman," he cried, "I'll finish it, I vow."
The Chairman smiled—on Beacon wait,
And the old member did at last relent.
An hour had passed, on went the swelling still,
While groans and cries and yawns the hall did fill.
At length the tedious pamphlet reached its close,
The Doctor sat, and half a dozen rose.
Then the discussion did at length begin;
But first 'twas mooted who the floor should win,
For here stood Abernethy—there stood Rall,
Here Harvey, Phelps, and White—there Blackmer tall.
But having gained the floor, and soon began
A tirade on the pastor, worthy man.
"He is a pope, a perfect pope," he said,
"And all his Church are by his dictates led.
Chairman, I can't endure him—no, I can't,
And what is more, I never shall—I slant!"
With this emphatic word he closed his speech,
And forthwith the suspended brethren, each,
Declared his tale of grievances and wrong,
All which the Council pondered, deep and long.
And after this, one of the Council said,
"I've heard, or in the papers I have read,
That you have tried the building to secure:
How is that like now? 'pray tell me, you are sure!"
At this, showed Chester rose, appearing sad,
"Could we not but get it, would we not be glad?
But, ah!" he said, "that troublous Dr. Hartt,
And Fairbank, Noyes, and Gilbert are too smart.
Our foes have formed a firm, united band,
And all the offices are in their hand.
We've tried and bled and hoped, and hoped again,
But our efforts have been vain."
At this poor Abernethy gave a groan,
And worthy Ripsey answered with a moan.
The worthy Isaac next obtained the floor,
And spoke for two long weary hours more.
Said he, "Hear, all that hear within this hall,
That Cheever's Church is not a Church at all.
You are the Church, 'en you they did suspend,
On you the hopes of Zion still depend.
Form, then, a Church yourselves, and take the name
Of Puritans, and let it be your shame,
To preach good, conservative old man,
To preach to you as weakly as he can.
Do this, and to the Council leave the rest,
And you shall find that all is for the best."
With each like counsels Isaac cheered their hearts,
For he was skilled in all these little arts.
Nor when the shades of evening gathered round,
And no motion had the Council found.
Each rose was asked his views upon the case,
And fully answered with his usual ease.
That the majority rights were in his train,
That the majority could not be slain.
When this was done, they appointed a Committee,
Composed of men of sound, unflinching spirit,
Whose business was to frame the grand decision,
With wisdom fraught and powerful resolution.
Then on a motion made and carried, yes,
They adjourned to meet again the following day.
Saturday came. The worthy Council met,
Although the day was cloudy, dark and wet,
Throughout the day the traffic went on well,
But as I have already given you,
I pass it over with the single thought
That all their talking did amount to nought.

The great Committee being prepared,
The Board adjourned, and to their homes repaired.
On Monday they again appeared in state,
The Committee's great decision is await.
But as 'tis proper that the truth be told,
One Cobb, of Syracuse, a layman bold,
Appeared not with them, but aside withdrew,
Disgusted with the course they did pursue.
The delays of this day are hid from us.
The way 'twas brought about was simply thus,
The Council, feeling that their acts were base,
Ordered that all outsiders leave the place.
Then closed the ponderous doors with bolt and bar,
To keep out all intruders distant far.
"Twas Thompson first this bright idea caught,
And straightaway to accomplish it he sought.
Said he, "If these reporters here should stay,
We know not what the newspapers might say
Sure will they be our terms to misleap,
And fall our holy motives to decept."
Our motto they never will perceive,
And all the world their falsehoods will believe.
Close then the doors, and keep a watchful guard,
Lest they our high commands should disregard."
Then might be seen a hurrying to and fro,
The people all with the reporters go.
Soon they are out, and the great doors are closed.
The mighty Council then in peace reposed.
Now a thick curtain veils from human eyes
Both the great Council and what they devise;
So my poor pen in doubt and blindness goes,
For when they're doing no mortal good or loss.
One thing I know, and that I will relate,
That the Committee made them longer wait.
For no decision did they find that night,
And so they all adjourned in sorry plight.
On Tuesday the grave Council re-unite,
And to their task they go with all their might.
When the Committee rose and gave the clerk
Their great decision, their laborious work.
The clerk then, rising, stood before them all,
And read full twenty charges, great and small.
The first referred to hated British gold,
A story which by this time has grown so old.
But know that when its members cease to give,
The Church must starve or seek some means to live.
Again, they said the Church had once abused
A lady whose admittance they refused.
When asked if she the pastor would uphold,
She said, "I do not know—time will unfold."
Then said the Church, not to their duty blind,
"Wait, then, until you have made up your mind."
Another charge referred to the admission
Of Mr. Hall without his full permission
But no complaint against him could they find,
Except that he with others had combined
To thwart the lawless schemes of Smith and White
And their 'Lecomptonian' drag to light.
Another grave and ponderous charge they brought,
For Abernethy had in vain besought
A trial from the Church, his name to clear.
But this request the Church refused to hear,
Until the pastor, who was then away,
Should come to court them and he might say,
In view of this trial was postponed.
Which set the great Committee much annoyed.
Then came that charge, the gravest of them all,
That charge which hastened the momentous call
Of the great Council, that the Church had dared
To cut off six of its members, unprepared,
Without a trial, which was their just due.
Although the Church its duty fully knew,
But these six worthy gentlemen were they
Who labored much, and to the night and day,
Their pastor, and true, to overthrow,
And want to abolish give a blow.
Such was the work of the charges all
Their magnitude the Council did appal.
Then came the great decision, much desired,
Whose long delay the worthy Council tired.
The clerk proceeds he scarce can read it right,
His great excitement quite o'ercomes his sight.
He reads the whole assembly are silent,
And in their eagerness each breath is held.
"Hear ye the decision," then came the crisis.
"Prepared by men of honorable names—
No more shall Cheever's Church with us unite—

Let it be banished ever from our sight,
From the whole body which we represent.
Until the day on which it shall repent.
Let this decision be proclaimed to be,
The Churchmen represented in this hall,
That they may ratify our sentence just,
Which they will do, we humbly hope and trust.
And as for you, ye six suspended men,
Your number shall be raised to ten times ten.
And you shall form a Church which shall vie
With the proud Puritans whom you defy.
A pastor good and true you shall obtain,
Instead of Cheever, who has grown insane.
The Council then their just award decreed,
And from their minds dismiss a heavy care.
While from their hall they to their homes repair.
Rejoice, oh mine! and sing with greatest joy,
And let thy pleasure be without alloy.
The great decision is at length pronounced,
And to the world it freely is announced.
No war or bloodshed does its path attend,
Neither do the soldiers rest nor everches send.
The sun yet brightly shines throughout the sky,
And the pale moon delights the gaze's eye.
The church still stands, the bulwark of the State,
And for their pastor true his people wait.
It stands, as ever, full on Union Square,
Defying threats, which are but empty air.
Long may it stand, overcoming every foe,
I feel within me that it must be so!"

THE TRIBUNE'S DEMANDS.

For some weeks past, the *Tribune* has been demanding the occupancy of Richmond by the 20th of July. "Onward to Richmond!" has been its marching order, totally regardless of the numbers or the appliances requisite for the enterprise. A strong popular impulse has been created in favor of "onward to Richmond." The people demanded it, said the *Tribune*. Whether in consequence of the popular demand, urged on by the *Tribune*, or no, the onward march has commenced, and has terminated in a retreat.

Fortwith, in hot haste, without waiting to inquire after the particulars or the special causes of the sad issue of its own favorite measure, the *Tribune* utters, in the name of the people, another demand. What is it?

"A dejected and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which, for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill."

The *Tribune* may possibly be right, this time. The Administration may be incompetent. We fear the administration will prove it to have been so. If it does, one symptom of the incompetency, we think, is set forth in the *N. Y. Times*, when it says—since the last battle—

"We are harboring, to-day, at Washington, and feeding from the public treasury, legions of spies, who, every evening, communicate to Richmond, and to the rebel Generals, the condition and movement of all our forces, and, we have no doubt, Cabinet conferences, as well as the plans of our military officers. We have thus far, on paper, not caused our. We have not yet got over those amiable weaknesses that lost us Fort Sumter and Harper's Ferry. We have something else to do, instead of catering rebels one day, and letting them go the next."

This, we said, is one of the symptoms. What is the latest cause? What can it be but "amiable weakness" in favor of slaveholders, and in deference to slavery?

It will do no good to change the Cabinet, unless you have a Cabinet determined to put down slavery, which is the core and essence of the rebellion. But Greeley, Sumner, Giddings, Lowell, or anybody else that can be mentioned into the Cabinet, and, without determining upon a speedy abolition of slavery, they would find it impossible to do better than the present Cabinet are doing. This arises from a law of human nature, from which there can be no escape.

To permit a majority of slaveholders to recognize the obligation as a bribe, and make a sacrifice to them.

The tobacco crop of the United States for 1861, amounted to 145,000 barrels, valued at \$2,100,000.

The Rev. Dr. Stiles, of New Haven, Secretary and Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, has given aid and comfort to the enemy. His two sons have also joined the rebel army.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

LETTERS FOR THE EDITOR OF THE *Principia* should be addressed to
M. B. WILLIAMS, Publisher.

LETTERS FOR THE EDITOR, whether for his consideration, or for the
public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GODDARD.

Letters for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of
the above.

But in all cases, the *Principia* matter must be on a slip of paper
separate from suggestions or communications to the Editor. Be-
cause business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file by them-
selves. And the same reason, which is designed for the Publisher
to be in one slip of paper, and not assigned for the Editor,
or attention or use should be by WILLIAM GODDARD.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 229 Pearl
street, not to 43 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former ad-
dress of Wm. Goddard, where some of our letters continue to be sent.)
This is the more important note, as the office of our friends is now
removed; and letters directed there will be liable to loss.

A NATION—OR A CONFEDERACY?

Are we a nation, with a National Government of the people?
Or, are we a Confederacy of absolutely Sovereign States?

President Lincoln, his Cabinet, and the United North af-
firm the former.

Jeff. Davis and the Confederate States, affirm the latter.
They attempt to act out their political creed by seceding,
and we call them rebels. We attempt to enforce upon them
our political creed, and they call us usurpers, for doing so.

Which is right? We say we are. They say they are.—
But in one thing, all lookers on must agree, and it is in this,
namely, that if either party would maintain its position, it
must act out its creed. Both parties cannot succeed; one
must fail, even if both act out their respective beliefs. Nev-
ertheless, it is certain that if the one party acts out its
creed, and the other fails to do so, then the party that thus
fails, will almost inevitably, in the end, be defeated.

Are we, of the loyal States, acting out our creed? Is the
Administration doing it? Is Congress doing it?

If we are a Nation, then the inevitable responsibilities of
nation and of nationality rest upon us. Unless we honor
those responsibilities by discharging the duties involved in
them, we fail to act out our creed, and must ultimately fail
of maintaining our position. If our Government will not
do the work of a National Government, then its pretense of
being a National Government will be disgraced before the
world, and the nations of the earth will cease to regard it
as such, in its contest with the Rebels, who, in that case,
will be considered Rebels no longer.

To illustrate:

If our Nation and its Government fail to maintain their
authority over the nation, their nationality is not, in fact,
maintained, and there will be no such fact for foreign na-
tions, nor for the Rebels, or the Rebel States to recognize.

So also, if our Nation and its Government fail to defend
themselves from enemies abroad, they fail of maintaining
their nationality, and are blotted from the list of sovereign
nations.

All this will be readily acknowledged by every-day
and not another word need be said in proof, or illustration
of it.

What is required in the statement?

But what is for a Government to fail of maintaining its
authority over a nation? In what does the legitimate au-
thority of a nation and of a National Government consist?
What must be done, in order to the exercise and maintain-
ance of such authority? For authority cannot be main-
tained, unless it be exercised in its nature and its govern-
ment, are now beginning to realize.

In order to exercise, and thus maintain its authority, as a
National Government, that government must retain or re-
possess its forts, must collect its revenues, must suppress
insurrection, must put a stop to aggressions upon its rights,
must protect its rights, subjects in the enjoyment of their nat-
ural rights.

Failing to do this, the government fails to maintain it-
self as a National Government, and falls into contempt at
home and abroad.

Everybody, it may be presumed, will acknowledge all
this, and will admit that if, in the present struggle, the
government fails in either one of these particulars, it fails,
ultimately, in all of them.

As for example, if it fails to hold up its forts, it
can neither collect the revenue nor defend the country from
enemies abroad or conspirators at home. If it cannot col-
lect its revenues, it can neither retain nor regain its forts,
nor suppress insurrection, nor defend the country, nor pro-
tect its loyal subjects. So also, if it cannot suppress the
insurrection, it must be thwarted and overcome by it, and
can neither hold its forts, nor collect its revenue, nor pro-
tect its citizens.

Finally, and above all, if it cannot and it does not protect its
loyal subjects, it fails utterly and fatally of maintaining it-
self as a National Government. For the ultimate object of
all Civil Government is the protection of its loyal subjects.
Allegiance is conditioned on protection. Where the latter
fails, the former fails with it. A government failing to pro-
tect its subjects, fails of their support, ceases to be a gov-
ernment, and becomes either a tyrant or an oppressor.

Imagine our National Government abandoning the pro-
tection of its subjects, and you imagine it falling to pieces,
abandoned and despised. Imagine it abandoning the pro-
tection of one half its subjects, and you imagine it losing
half its support, and so on, in proportion to any other
groups of unprotected subjects. The greater the population
it protects, the greater the support it gets in return.

The subjects of a Government are the human inhabitants
within its geographical limits.

The subjects of our National Government, if we have, or
are to have, a National Government, are the human inhabi-
tants within the boundaries of the nation.

When the government protects all these, in all sections of
the country, then, and not until then, is its authority estab-
lished in all sections of the country.

The loyal States are those in which the government pro-
tects all the inhabitants. The disloyal States are those in
which the government does not protect, and has not pro-
tected all the inhabitants, leaving large portions of them
unprotected. And this failure to protect all the inhabitants
is the sole cause of the Rebellion, the sole cause that per-
petuates the Rebellion. The moment the government pro-
tects all the inhabitants of all the States, that moment its
authority over all the States is established.

Let the government proclaim protection to all the inhabi-
tants of Maryland, to-day, the very proclamation, in the
presence of the Federal forces now in Maryland, would al-
most instantly produce the fact of such protection, because
it would rally to the support of the government, those who
have hitherto been without protection. Even without any
Federal forces in Maryland, other than the inhabitants thus
brought under protection, the protection would become a
fact within a month or sooner.

And the fact of National protection to all the inhabi-
tants of Maryland, would be the fact of the restored authority
of the Federal Government in Maryland—the end of all Re-
bellion, and all danger of Rebellion in the land.

Just so of Virginia, of Kentucky, of North Carolina, and
of every disaffected or rebel State. Just as far as Federal
protection is carried, just so far will the Federal authority
be established, and the Rebellion extinguished, and no farther.

No government was ever overthrown by a Rebellion that
protected equally and impartially, all the rights of all the
inhabitants.
Much labor has been expended to prove that the present
rebellion is, above all others, a causeless rebellion, because
the rights of the South have never been violated—meaning, by
the South, the *slaveholders*, a lean minority of the inhabi-
tants, and forgetting that the majority had a right to pro-
tection, which right has been withheld, and that hence
causes the rebellion.

It will be said, and said truly, that it was not this neg-
lected and unprotected minority that rebelled. And it
will be inferred that our argument fails at this point. Not
so! For (beh! id the wisdom and justice of God!) He has
constituted the oppressors themselves the avengers of the
oppressed, to punish the nation and its government for its
great sin, in withholding protection.

No only so. It is not strictly true that the nation and

its government have violated no right of the *slaveholders*.
They were justly entitled to the salutary remedies of equal
and just laws, from which no people on earth have been ex-
empted. Men need the *benefits* of Civil Govern-
ment, to preserve them from becoming *oppressors*, as
truly as they need the *benefits* of Civil Government to
prevent their being *oppressed*. We have *justly* injured
the *slaveholders*, in permitting them to be *slaveholders*, from
generation to generation; and God intends, if *they* do not,
that they shall *revenge* the injury we have thus done to
them.

Many people expect to see the National Government es-
tablish its authority over the whole nation, while leaving
four millions of the people without military protection.
They will say it *has been* so, and *will be* so again.

They are mistaken in their supposed facts, and still more
mistaken in their conclusion. The national authority has
never been, in reality, established over the Slave States
for the violation of *human* rights here, have never been
restrained by the Federal Government, and their victims
have not enjoyed its protection. In other words, the
Federal Government so called, has never been a Civil Gov-
ernment in reality, in the Slave States. The appearance of
it has been an illusion, which has now vanished. There
may be an appearance of *family* government, for a time, but
not the *reality* where one member of the family is per-
mitted to oppress another, and thus control and insult the fam-
ily, parents and all.

Nobody pretends that the Federal Government has ever
been a government for the slaves of the South, any more
than for the horses and oxen of the South; that it has ever
required of them the duties of citizens or protected them as
such. It has been no government to them. Its hold on the
non-slaveholding free whites and blacks, has been of the
most fragile tenure, for these too, have been subjected to
the control of the slaveholders, rather than of the govern-
ment, and can scarcely be said to be included in the terms,
—"the South," the "Southern States," the "Sovereign
States"—terms monopolized by the *slaveholders*.

These, so far from having been, at any time, under the
control of the Federal Government, have been its controlling
masters, wielding it as their instrument, and rebelling
against it, the first moment when it ventured to deny its
supremacy in everything. The authority of the Federal
Government over the Southern States, is yet a thing of the
future. If the idea is ever to be realized, it must be by the
protection of all the inhabitants of those States. Were it
possible, as probably it is not, to restore the appearance of
Federal authority over the South, without the abolition of
slavery, the appearance would be, as heretofore, a deception.
The slaveholders would rule the country, as before.

But it does not follow that the former state of things can
be restored because it existed once. There is a progression
and a result in human affairs. Slavery has had its rise,
progress and culmination, in this country. The same grad-
ual process is not to be repeated. The past is not to be re-
enacted over again. The delusion is dispelled. The thirty-
four States are not to meet again in one Congress, nor
unite in choosing another President, until slavery is abol-
ished.

In other words, the question whether the thirty-four Uni-
ted States, so called, are United States, composing one Na-
tion, or whether they are, or rather have been, a mere con-
federacy of States, which confederacy, in respect to the so-
called States, is now dissolved, is simply and solely the
question whether the Federal Government will *really* pro-
tect all the inhabitants of the United States, by estab-
lishing justice, and securing the blessings of liberty, as
the Constitution requires.

And let it be well understood, this protection to all the
"people of the United States, and their posterity" must be
an exercise of *national* authority, not the result of negoti-
ation, compromise, compensation, and arrangement, between
the National Government, and the "Sovereign States!" The
very proposal to open such a negotiation, or to enter into
such an arrangement, is virtually, a proposal to acknowl-
edge the supremacy of the States—equivalent, to a confession
that we are not a nation, that "the rebels" are right in
their theory of a "confederacy of States," in opposition to a
National Government of the people and that of the loyal
States, are usurpers and aggressors upon State rights.

killers" wounded quite a number of both. Of the latter Michael McCarthy, Sergeant of Company H, was wounded, and he is reported dead. Dempsey received a slight wound. Some twenty or thirty of the Ohio regiment broke and ran, but the rest stood firm, as did the Second New York.

Catlett's Battery was brought to the front on the right, and now drove the rebels out of the marked locality. It was now 11 o'clock, when Hunter's column appeared across the Run advancing on the flank of the rebels, and the engagement soon became very active in his position. He kept steadily advancing, pouring in a steady fire of artillery and musketry.

The whole Brigade under Tyler was ordered forward to his support. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York, the Third and Second, and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin were sent in. A constant roll of musketry marked Hunter's advance, and the artillery from our column played incessantly on the flank of the rebels. So far as I could see, the latter were pushed backward a considerable distance to the road directly in front of me, to road, across which they charged twice with the bayonet upon our troops, but where they were repulsed. Our column moved on and poured in upon them a terrible fire of artillery and musketry.

I wrote this at 2 o'clock, and am compelled to close in order to avail myself of a special messenger to Washington. The night is still going on with great activity. The rebel batteries have again commenced firing upon us, and their balls and shells fall thick upon the front and in the field which I had selected for my observation.

Gen. Schenck and our batteries are ordered up to repulse an attempt of cavalry to outflank us. I shall try to send the result in a later dispatch.

SECOND MORNING.

WAMPORE, Sunday July 21—Midnight.—I have just come from Centreville expressly to give you the latest news. I left there at half-past five.

The battle has been one of the severest ever fought on this Continent. Up to two o'clock our troops had driven the enemy through a distance of nearly two miles, and had secured possession of that part of the field. As the enemy fell back from one position, it was only upon another equally strong, and at length they were driven to the river, and were actually cut out, as it were. There can be no doubt that their force was at least double ours.

The conduct of all our troops is spoken of in terms of the highest praise. The Second New York, colored men, were in the complete manner. The Sixty-ninth fought with desperate valor.

The Fire Zouaves were terrible cut up. While drawn up to attack they were assailed by a constant battery, with strong support, on their flank, and were forced to break. It is stated that both Col. Farham and Lieut-Col. John Cregar, are killed, but it may not prove true. The latter, at all events, is severely wounded.

Col. Hunter was wounded in the throat. Col. Slocum, of the Second Rhode Island, and Capt. Towce, of the First, are reported killed. Col. Boutwell, of the 1st, and Gov. Sprague had a horse shot under him. Maj. Ballou, of the Second Rhode Island, was severely wounded in the head and thigh by a cannon ball. Col. of the 1st New York, Mr. Sevier and John Leyden are reported killed.

I shall return in the morning. H. J. R.

A Correspondent of the Tribune says:

An officer brought news to Centreville which was received with great enthusiasm. That Boutwell sent a flag of truce to Gen. McDowell, which he refused to receive, saying that he would receive nothing but an unconditional surrender. [Doubtless a fabrication.]

Gen. McDowell was aware of the immense disparity of force, and he reported to the President that he was not. Gen. Scott is perfectly confident of the result. He went to church as usual, and half an hour since was asleep. He does not believe the enemy's force is 70,000, although the latest intelligence so estimates it.

Nothing could exceed the triumphant gratulations with which the news, thus far, was received in New York City. The tone of the editorial of the Daily morning papers, was of the same character, and was read with avidity by sympathizing readers. "Splendid Union Victory! The rebels routed! Their last hope gone! They are driven into Manassas Junction! Heroism of the Union forces. They know no such word as fail. Admirable maneuvering. Ho! chase of the Rebels! Thus, in stirring capitals, shout of the Tribune. "The Rebels routed, and driven behind the Manassas lines. Yesterday was a glorious day for the National arms, and one which taught rebellion a lesson it will not so forget," said the Times. "Grand National Victory. A death blow to rebellion. Manassas to be smothered in defeat," exclaimed the World. "Our army victorious. Defeat of the Rebels. U. S. troops pressing forward. Great military victory. The Grand Advance. Glorious news. It is certain that the Union troops obtained a decided victory. They silenced all the rebel batteries, and drove the enemy back upon Manassas Junction." So said the Sun. "Brilliant Union victory. The Rebels routed and driven back to Manassas," says the Herald. "The Rebellion crushed," was phrased at the stands where the morning papers were sold.

This day gives our country readers some idea of the predominant sentiment and feeling in this city on Monday morning, and up to about noon. Success-stories and their amplifiers, for which we have among us as appeared afterward, was no more.

The REPUBLICAN'S HISTORY.—New dispatches arrived here, and the news changed.

Monday afternoon, on passing by the Tribune and Time offices, about a quarter of four, I found the place was swarmed around those centres of intelligence, and on approaching, found, in staring bulwarks, the announcement of the repulse and retreat, of which the particulars appeared in the afternoon editions of the papers. Never have we witnessed a more sudden change. At the street corners and in the eating houses, sympathy for the rebels in found utterance in predictions of "reaction, the capture of Washington, the flight of Lincoln, and summary vengeance upon the Abolitionists and Black Republicans." In the course of an hour, we witnessed several manifestations of the kind. It was not long, however, before the discovery was made that the vast multitudes thronging the thoroughfares were firm on the other side, and the muttering was prudently hushed. Saddened but resolute countenances predominated, and more threats of abolishing slavery, were probably uttered that afternoon, than during all the previous years, the echo of which might be read in the editorial of Wednesday's Times.

Substance of the afternoon's news. It was briefly this: That the Federal troops had been suddenly repulsed, with great slaughter, 2,500 to 3,000, later dispatches swelling it to 4,000 or 5,000; that the Regiment of N. York Fire Zouaves were reduced from 900 to 200; that of the 71st Regiment N. Y., one half were killed; that the flight was precipitate, in great disorder, the panic general and indescribable, that the soldiers generally threw away their firearms and knapsacks, to accelerate their flight, that the Rebels' battery and all the artillery was lost, that the Rebel army was chasing in hot pursuit, and finally, that the immediate capture of Washington was imminent and inevitable. This latter was substantially repeated in the Herald of the next morning, and in other papers there were signs of uneasiness on the subject. Troops were forwarded in great haste.

TUESDAY, 23rd.

This morning's dispatches bring further particulars, and with results less unfavorable. "Six hundred of the Zouaves have returned." "Our Regiments not so badly cut up." "But 20,000 of the National forces in the action—90,000 rebels in the field." "Exaggerated statements of our losses."

The successful journal of Gen. Johnson with the Rebel army at Manassas is confirmed. The rumor that Gen. Patterson had left Harper's Ferry for the scene of action is contradicted. "Members of the 71st New York Regiment say that 200 of their number had been captured, but that its loss, killed and wounded, is not severe." "The Zouaves have probably suffered most. Their conduct was beyond all praise."

We pass over further details of this day's dispatches, which are conflicting, hoping that those of later date may be more reliable and satisfactory.

WEDNESDAY, 24th.

Accounts, to-day, are, on the whole, still less favorable. The case is, however, a sad one, still. As the first account of the disasters would naturally be exaggerated, so, by a natural reaction, and desire to make the best of it, the danger may now be that the accounts will be too flattening.

The accounts now are that the entire National Army was not routed—that there is still a body of National troops, numbers not known, at Centreville—that our loss, in killed and wounded, is not over six hundred—that the main body, arrived at the Potomac, are now in good order and recovered from their panic.

Rebel dispatches received at Memphis, Tennessee, acknowledge the loss to be three thousand, and that they do not claim a victory. This may have been an exaggeration, as our first dispatches were. It is now said that the Rebel army did not pursue ours, yet the citizens of Alexandria, from some cause, are still expecting their advance thither. Gen. Patterson is to be anticipated by Gen. Banks, and Gen. McClellan is expected to take command of the main army now under Gen. McDowell. "Our greatest deficiency was in cool competent officers." "The men fought bravely," Capt. Alexander, of

the regular army, is charged with cowardice. The rebels excelled in sharp-shooting with rifles. The want of cavalry, on our side, was greatly regretted.

The Secretary estimates their loss at about 16,000 killed and wounded. The rebels carried Federal flags, to destroy and decoy our men and then fired upon them. The panic was variously accounted for. Some say it was occasioned by sending back waggoners to the rear for more ammunition, and this was mistaken for a retreat. Gen. Patterson is to be removed and his loyalty is suspected.

The Army, naturally, most of the artillery, and about half of the provision waggoners were recovered. The Rebels are charged with acts of great barbarity toward the wounded and dying soldiers who fell into their hands—setting them up as targets, and shooting at them. The New York 69th is variously accounted for. Some say it was in the night, and are greatly commended by their brass.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, says that the capital is safe. Above 60,000 fresh volunteers, it is said, have already offered, and have been accepted. In the meantime, however, and before the new recruits will have arrived, provision after removal of the now initiated and injured, having served out their term, are leaving the army and returning home, so that, for the present, (the very time when an advance of the enemy is apprehended), our effective force (Irish) Washington, instead of being immaterially increased, is in danger of being materially reduced.

While we are writing, the Evening Post, 5 P. M., brings a rumor that the rebels are, even now approaching Fairfax Court House, and that their army is 90,000 strong. A dispatch, which has just reached us, says that the rebels that rations for twenty thousand men were issued at Manassas Junction on Sunday.

Play that all the slaves were properly encouraged to bring in the most amount of aid as well as information within their power.

THURSDAY, 25th.

The rumor of the advance of the rebels is confirmed. "Fred Lowe made a balloon reconnaissance, and reports the enemy largely encamped between Fairfax and Centreville." Several families in the Virginia border are removing, apprehending the presence of contending armies. Great activity prevails in the War Department at Washington.

Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from Rochester, N. Y., who was a spectator of the battle, is mysteriously missing.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

(Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.)

Washington, July 25.—The Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York leave for home to-day. The men of the Sixty-ninth declare that a majority of that regiment will come back to serve during the war.

The Connecticut regiments which came in latest from the battle-field save the government two hundred thousand dollars by their collection of stores which had been abandoned during the retreat.

The wife of Professor Arnes, of Fairfax, Virginia, states that ten thousand rebels are in possession of that point.

Philadelphia, July 25.—General McClellan is on the express train, and will arrive at this city at two o'clock this morning.

The losses of the Fire Zouaves of New York will not prove so serious as was first reported. Nine hundred of the men have come in. Eleven hundred went into the battle, leaving two hundred to be accounted for.

The arrival and departure of troops make it impossible to give an account of the regiments from Pennsylvania (the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth) came in last night. The three months volunteers from Connecticut go home to-day. In all, there are seventeen regiments of three months men who have been dismissed from the government service for their terms having expired. Their places are being supplied by the fresh arrivals. Mr. Dawes, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, went up to the old Capitol building yesterday; he sees the rebel prisoners, and was accompanied among them by a young friend who graduated at William's College, and whom he had, two years ago, recommended to Mr. Curry, of Alabama, as a teacher. He joined the rebel army as a private, and refused to make his escape, claiming to be loyal. When Mr. Dawes left him what his fate was in Massachusetts said of him, he graduated.

Mr. Dawes also saw another prisoner, who is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and expected to receive his diploma next fall.

All the rebel prisoners Northern men and the prisoners at the Old Capitol.

Several of the families of Union men have escaped to Fairfax county, Virginia, and have taken refuge in this city.

Lawrence Luce, one of the first Rhode Island regiments, He had been in the front without rest, and had marched from Fairfax Court House, when he reached the steps of the house of Professor A. who took him, had him in a warm bath, and laid him, where he slept ten hours, after supper, he told us of the incidents of the battle and of the case of the Union soldiers. Their regiments brought up the rear of the retreat, and he saw those who fell wounded under their heavy fire, bayoneted by the cavalry.

What will mankind say to the? And the present case of a war and studies of the way whose testimony is every way reliable. What will mankind say to such conduct as this?

There is no doubt that our troops arrived upon the field of battle physically unfitted for the terrible slaughter which they were to engage. Leaving Centerville at two o'clock in the morning without breakfast, marching rapidly to the scene of action, a distance of from four to seven miles by the several routes, and without dinner or refreshments of any kind, rushing on a double quick into the midst of the struggle of the well prepared enemy, it is surprising that they stood as long and as well as they did. For hours they fought like veterans, charging and recharging, and performing a series of remarkable movements no less difficult than dangerous. In the midst of a tempest of shot and shell, they loaded and discharged their pieces as coolly as though protected by impenetrable bulwarks. Volunteers were fought better, and but for the loss of many officers, the ignorance of the roads and the want of rallying points, the greatest precipitate and unexpected as it would have been made in good order. The confusion was the natural result of a hasty withdrawal from the field, without an intimation where or how to go. If the country had been open where an observation of the enemy's position could now and then be had, there would have been no panic.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of yesterday, has the following:

Our informant, (a wealthy Virginian,) says that it was a most fortunate thing for the Union troops that they did not fight the battle of Manassas while the land was levelled for within two miles of the rear of the Junction, the ground for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, and tons of gunpowder placed there.

It was the intention of Beauregard, if driven back, to wait until the Federal army had moved forward upon these mines, when they would have been fired, and the Union troops blown to atoms.

24,000 negroes making entrenchments.—Our informant thinks that the government is not at all aware of the extent of these rebel preparations to destroy our works. In the presence of twelve thousand negroes were employed to work on the intrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number were employed to work on the intrenchments at Richmond.

The rebel forces are said to be in occupancy of Fairfax Court House, and extending their lines within three miles of Alexandria.

Baltimore, July 26.—It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

This induces the suspicion that it is intended to advance in that direction to Baltimore and secure that city, and a reinforcement of the 17,000 rebels said to be there, and then march on Washington, from that side.

Gen. Patterson excuses his failure to meet Gen. Johnson by saying that he had but 20,000 men, while Johnson had 35,000. The correctness of this is doubtful.

Gov. Morgan of New-York has issued a proclamation calling for 25,000 volunteers.

Troop are pouring in from all quarters.

CONGRESS.—Large numbers of the members, it is said, spent the Sabbath with the army, witnessing the battle—the victory—the repulse, the retreat, and taking, as it would seem, the initiatory steps in the latter, being, as we infer, among the "veterans" whose hasty and disorderly flight communicated the infectious panic to the troops.

On Monday they proceeded to business, as will be seen from the following:

In the Senate.—The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the rebels found in arms against the Government, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor, employed or in any way aiding the rebellion against the Government, shall be forfeited to his master.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked for the yeas and nays. Agreed to. Mr. TRUMBULL said he was glad the yeas and nays were called for. He wanted to see who would vote to allow traitorous masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men. If the Senator from Kentucky is in favor of it, let him vote for it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the remarks of the senator were uncalled for. He intended to do his duty according to his ideas of the Constitution.

Mr. W. was said he should vote for it gladly. He thought the time had come when the Government should put a stop to training employing bondmen to shoot down men fighting for their country. He hoped there was a public sentiment which would blast any Senator who defends traitors in doing such things.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator from Massachusetts was doing what he supposed his duty. The Senator from Kentucky should do the same thing. And when the Senator attempted to deter him from his duty, by intimating that public opinion here or elsewhere would blast him for doing what his conscience said was right he talked to the winds. He would use no inflammatory language, but the Senator knows it is perfectly idle to make such an attempt.

Mr. PEARCE thought it best to use all the liberality possible in the measure so as to be of real value.

The amendment was agreed to—Yea 32, Nays 6. Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

The bill was then passed.

On this, we remark, that slaves be accounted property, the bill makes an evident distinction in favor of the holders of such property. all other property of rebels, however employed, being subjected to confiscation, but slave property exempted unless actually employed in the war.

The language of Mr. Trumbull's amendment, however, seems designed to avoid a recognition of slave property by designating "persons held to service or labor." This avoidance was well, but, in its connection, reveals a defect in the measure adopted. If the laborers be "persons" instead of "property," then they should be treated as "persons"—protected and welcomed into the army, if loyal, and punished, if rebellious.

In the House.—Mr. CHITTENDEN, of Kentucky, introduced resolutions declaring the present civil war had been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will restrict only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it inimicable; that as long as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

The first resolution, that the deplorable civil war was forced on the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government in arms against the Federal Government, was adopted, Yeas, 121; Nays, 2—viz: J. Burnett and Reid, of Missouri.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted, 117 against 2—namely, Potter and Riddle.

And so the reverse of Sunday's encounter has not cured Congress of the folly and madness of attempting to "maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution" while pledging themselves not to interfere with "established institutions of the States" directly at war with the Constitution, and subversive of National supremacy! We fear it will require severer chastisements to cure the National Government of its folly.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Ky.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether the Southern Confederacy, or any State thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if so, what is their number and tribe.

Mr. ELIOT (Mass) objected. We have no knowledge of a southern confederacy.

Mr. LOVELL (Ill.) Say "rebels."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, responding to a suggestion, modified his resolution by saying "the so-called southern confederacy."

Mr. DENY (Ind.): I move to extend the inquiry to negroes.

Mr. WICKLIFFE: I have not been informed that they have negroes in service.

Mr. DENY: I have, and they shot down our men yesterday.

Mr. DUNN's amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. BRECKIN, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be negroes in the army of the United States who have been armed, and whether there are negroes, the property of any of the rebel States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks and impediments, and if so, at what places, and the number of slaves employed.

Various objections were made to the introduction of the resolution, from the Republican side.

Why should any Republican be afraid or ashamed to have the facts of the case known? Do they think it would damage them, in the eyes of their Kentucky associates? Is not the dread of Southern over-seerism only banished from Congress? If not, why not, but because slavery and its attendant domination still exist?

FIRST FRUITS OF THE REPEAL AT BELL'S RUN.

The following most remarkable Editorial is from the N. Y. Times of July 24.

THE REPEAL OF A PROCLAMATION.—There is a divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortune with equal trust and hopefulness. There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight, and that is the negro. And yet, both North and South are steadily

sewing the web, and deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the world, by the South pretend to be fighting for independence. But it is fighting for the establishment of human bondage as the basis of republican government. The North, or I say States Union, is fighting for the re-establishment of the Constitution and laws, and to have no thought of property or social institutions in their minds. But they know that until Slavery changes its relation with the Government, and becomes its complete subject, instead of its avowed enemy, the peace and safety of the Republic are impossible.

If our Army had won victories at Manassas, they would have quiesced the rebellion, and ended this war on a false basis, but parties glorifying to the last, the cause of the war. The God that rules over us all, and does exact justice, in the end, to bond and free, would not permit a compromise of this sort to forestall this providence. And he has awakened the nation, as by the shock of an earthquake.

Would anything short of our unexpected reverse at Manassas have quickened the conscience and judgment of twenty millions of people in regard to this conflict? The ghost of long-murdered liberty to millions of weak and despairing captives leaves a tomb, and haunts our Nation, and frights it to panic. Now shall we learn, stand and fight, our position and duties. We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—and who threatens to extend over a whole continent the domination of his rule. Shall we strike the monster where he is vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the paralyser of his crime invites surgery? Shall we fight the devil with fire, the conqueror of the wisdom of the ancients? Let a paralyzed Army and a receding Nation answer.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

1 John 1, 5, & 8, & 9.

GOD IS LIGHT.

This is the word our ears have heard,
And now to all we tell,
That God is light, and in his sight,
The darkness cannot dwell.

Our God is light, for Truth is bright,
And all things doth reveal,
But Falsehood's pall 'ere dawneth all,
And all things doth conceal.

Our God is light, for God is Love,
And all things doth conceal,
But untruth's fate is Falsehood's mate,
And dwells in rayless Night.

O God of light, of Truth, of Love,
Thy Light, O may we see,
Thy Truth believe, thy Love receive
And dwell in Light with Thee.

v. d.

SONG OF THE PRINTER.

Pick and click
Goes the type in the stick,
As the printer stands at his case!
His eyes glance quick and his fingers pluck
The types at a rapid pace.

And one by one, as the letters go,
Words are piled up steady and slow
Steady and slow,
But still they grow.

And words of fire they soon will glow;
Wonderful words, that without a sound
Shall traverse the earth to its utmost bound—
Words that shall make

The tyrant quail,
And the bonds of the slave oppressed shall break
Words that can trample an army's night,
Or trifle its strength in a righteous fight.

Yet the words they look but leaden and dumb,
As he puts them in place with his finger and thumb,
And his work begeth still
The tyrant quail.

By printing a song as we letters are piled
Weat pink and ink
Went the type in the stick
Like the world's dominion, to be, to be, to be!

O white is the ink and the paper is pink,
O govern the world like a
A printing press, an iron stick.

And the printer's mind,
With paper of white, and ink of pink,
To print the light and the words of pink.

With the words of pink,
And the words of pink,
And the words of pink,
And the words of pink.

With the words of pink,
And the words of pink,
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